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6083529
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5478550

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DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

<u>L23</u>	I1 and L22	17	<u>L23</u>
<u>L22</u>	I11 and L21	81	<u>L22</u>
<u>L21</u>	I19 same L20	5237	<u>L21</u>
<u>L20</u>	I6 or silicon dioxide or silicone dioxide	198167	<u>L20</u>
<u>L19</u>	mica or talc	120786	<u>L19</u>
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<u>L14</u>	I6 and L13	6	<u>L14</u>
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<u>L11</u>	((424/489)!.CCLS.)	2233	<u>L11</u>
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<u>L7</u>	I1 and I5	29736	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	sio2 or silicon oxide or silicone oxide	140566	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	mica or talc or silica	420927	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	alkoxysilane or silicane or silicon hydride or silicon tetrahydride	13389	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	silicic acid or monosilicic acid or orthosilicic acid or silicon hydroxide or silicon tetrahydroxide or tetrahydroxysilane	26296	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	alkoxysilane or silicane or silicon hydrie or silicon tetrahydride	10583	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	(flaky or fine) same (powder)	108430	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:19:17 ON 24 APR 2002

FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 14:19:17 ON 24 APR 2002
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 International Federation of the Societies of Cosmetics
 Chemists

=> s alkoxyasilane or tetraethoxyasilane
 L1 17408 ALKOXYASILANE OR TETRAETHOXYASILANE

=> s monosilicic acid or orthosilicic acid or silicic acid or silicon
 hydroxide or silicon tetrahydroxide or tetrahydroxysilane
 L2 40199 MONOSILICIC ACID OR ORTHOSILICIC ACID OR SILICIC ACID OR
 SILICON
 HYDROXIDE OR SILICON TETRAHYDROXIDE OR TETRAHYDROXYASILANE

=> s mica or talc
 L3 159268 MICA OR TALC

=> s sio2 or silicon oxide or silicone oxide or silicon dioxide or silicone
 dioxide
 L4 433105 SIO2 OR SILICON OXIDE OR SILICONE OXIDE OR SILICON DIOXIDE OR
 SILICONE DIOXIDE

=> s (flaky or fine) (p) (powder)
 PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
 FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'FINE) (P) (POWDER'
 L5 69927 (FLAKY OR FINE) (P) (POWDER)

=> s cosmetic
 L6 104555 COSMETIC

=> s l4 and l3
 L7 13138 L4 AND L3

=> s l7 and l6
 L8 669 L7 AND L6

=> s l4(L) l3
 L9 11453 L4(L) L3

=> s (19) and (cosmetic composition)
L10 98 (L9) AND (COSMETIC COMPOSITION)

=> s l10 and l5
L11 21 L10 AND L5

=> dup rem l11
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'KOSMET'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
L12 21 DUP REM L11 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 21 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:37321 USPATFULL
TITLE: COMPOSITION FOR EXTERNAL USE
INVENTOR(S): KUROSAWA, MARI, KANAGAWA, JAPAN
FUKUI, HIROSHI, KANAGAWA, JAPAN

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002022037	A1	20020221
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-446522	A1	19991228 (9)
	WO 1999-JP2338		19990430

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1998-135954	19980430
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	FOLEY & LARDNER, 3000 K STREET NW, PO BOX 25696, WASHINGTON, DC, 20007-8696	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	16	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	1363	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An external composition containing a silicone-modified polysaccharide compound and a low viscosity silicone oil and/or powder component, which is useful for covering rough surfaces on a skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d kwic

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 21 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . the powder component, inclusion of at least a powder component having a refractive index of 1.3 to 1.5 such as **silicon dioxide** powder, silicone resin powder, silicone rubber powder, and silicone resin coated rubber powder is preferable.

SUMM . . . The other external composition of the present invention is an aspect of an external composition used as a general makeup **cosmetic composition**, but is a "makeup composition" capable of covering large pores or small wrinkles (above (6)), which had been difficult to. . .

SUMM . . . in the external composition of the present invention is not particularly limited. Powder components based on inorganic components

such as **tal**c, kaolin, **mica**, sericite, dolomite, phlogopite, synthetic **mica**, lepidolite, biotite, lithia **mica**, vermiculite, magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, aluminum silicate, barium silicate, calcium silicate, magnesium silicate, strontium silicate, metal salts of tungstenic acid, . . .

SUMM [0058] Specifically, as the powder component having this range of refractive index, for example, **silicon dioxide** powder, silicone resin powder, silicone rubber powder, silicone-resin coated rubber powder, etc. may be mentioned.

SUMM [0059] The **silicon dioxide** powder is commercially available as so-called silica powder (for example, Kemiseren (made by Sumitomo Chemical), spherical silica P-1500 (Shokubai Kasei. . . . In the external composition of the present invention, it is possible to use these commercially available products. By formulating these **silicon dioxide** powders into the external composition of the present invention, it is possible to improve the adhesive force of the external. . . .

SUMM [0062] The silicone resin coated rubber **powder** is obtained by covering spherical **fine** particles of silicone rubber with a polyorganosilsesquioxane resin (Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication (Kokai) No. 7-196815). As a commercial product, for example, X-52-1139K made by Shin-Etsu Chemical etc. may be mentioned. By formulating silicone resin coated rubber **powder** into the external composition of the present invention, it is possible to improve the ease of spreading of the external. . . .

SUMM . . . component, specifically, a powder component having an average rubber hardness of more than 50 or an inorganic powder such as **silicon dioxide**, are combined and formulated in the external composition of the present invention as the powder component, an external composition of. . . .

SUMM . . . shape (for example, a rubber powder component) and an amorphous powder component (for example, an inorganic powder component such as **silicon dioxide** powder having amorphous powder particles) for formulation in the external composition of the present invention.

SUMM . . . chromium oxide, chromium hydroxide, cobalt titanate; blue pigments such as prussian blue, ultramarine; pearl pigments such as titanium oxide coated **mica**, titanium oxide coated bismuth oxichloride, titanium oxide coated **tal**c, colored titanium oxide coated **mica**, bismuth oxichloride, fish scales; metal powder pigments such as aluminum powder, copper powder; organic pigments of zirconium, barium or aluminum. . . .

=> d 2 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 21 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:57379 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Titanium-silica complex and cosmetic preparation compounding the same
 INVENTOR(S): Nishihama, Shuji, Kanagawa, JAPAN
 Shio, Shoichiro, Kanagawa, JAPAN
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Tokyo, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 6358495 B1 20020319
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 2000-534257 20000324 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1999-83990	19990326
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dees, Jose' G.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Lamm, Marina	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Snider, Ronald R., Snider & Associates	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	739	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB To provide a complex which is excellent in transparency and protective ability of UVB region by containing titanium oxide in a specific silica carrier and a cosmetic preparation which has natural finishing i.e., excellent in transparency by the complex and is excellent in protective ability of UVB region, a titanium-silica complex in accordance with the present invention comprises a silica carrier and titanium oxide,

wherein

said silica carrier is mainly composed of silicon oxide and wherein titanium oxide is contained in said silica carrier.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 3 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 21 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:141896 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Cosmetic raw material cosmetic product and method for manufacturing cosmetic products
 INVENTOR(S): Morita, Yoshitsugu, Chiba Prefecture, Japan
 Furukawa, Haruhiko, Chiba Prefecture, Japan
 Aso, Takayuki, Chiba Prefecture, Japan
 Hamachi, Tadashi, Chiba Prefecture, Japan
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Toray Silicone, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan
 (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6280748	B1	20010828
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-318997		19990526 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1998-181649	19980612
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dees, Jose' G.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Choi, Frank	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	De Cesare, James L.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	2	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	967	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A cosmetic raw material possesses excellent compounding stability in cosmetic products. The cosmetic raw material is produced from a vinyl-type polymer having a carbosiloxane dendrimer structure in its side molecular chain. The cosmetic raw material is composed of the vinyl-type polymer having a carbosiloxane dendrimer structure in its side molecular chain, and a solution or a dispersion of a liquid such as a silicone oil, organic oil, alcohol, or water.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 4 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 21 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:36530 USPATFULL
TITLE: Fine zinc oxide particles, process for producing the same, and use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Takeda, Mitsuo, Osaka, Japan
Matsuda, Tatsuhito, Hyogo, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6200680	B1	20010313
	WO 9533688		19951214
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-750290		19970403 (8)
	WO 1995-JP1113		19950606
			19970403 PCT 371 date
			19970403 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1994-148575	19940606
	JP 1994-218066	19940819
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Le, H. Thi	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Pendorf & Cutliff	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	21	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	12 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	7054	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for producing zinc oxide fine particles comprising heating a mixture comprising a zinc source, a carboxyl-containing compound, and an alcohol; a process for producing zinc oxide-polymer composite particles, which comprises heating a mixture comprising a zinc source, a carboxyl-containing compound, a polymer, and an alcohol at a temperature of 100.degree. C. or higher; a process for producing inorganic compound particles having on their surface a cluster of thin plate like zinc oxide crystals with their tip projecting outward, which comprises heating a mixture comprising a zinc source, a carboxyl-containing compound, lactic acid or a compound thereof, and an alcohol at a temperature of 100.degree. C. or higher; a process for producing zinc oxide-based particles comprising heating a mixture comprising a zinc

source, a carboxyl-containing compound, at least one element additive selected from the group consisting of the group IIIB metal elements and the group IVB metal elements, and an alcohol at a temperature of 100.degree. C. or higher; zinc oxide-based fine particles obtained by these processes; and uses of the zinc oxide-based fine particles.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 5 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 21 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:127964 USPATFULL

TITLE: **Cosmetic composition** containing
spindle shaped fine particles of titanium dioxide
INVENTOR(S): Ogawa, Katsuki, Yokohama, Japan
Takata, Sadaki, Yokohama, Japan
Kumagaya, Shigenori, Yokohama, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Company, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S.
corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6123927		20000926
	WO 9718793		19970529
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-860918		19970714 (8)
	WO 1996-JP3442		19961122
			19970714 PCT 371 date
			19970714 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1995-328431	19951122
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Cook, Rebecca	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Norris, McLaughlin & Marcus, P.A.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	11 Drawing Figure(s); 11 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	710	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to a **cosmetic composition**
having a UV blocking action in a wide region from UVB to UVA and
capable
of preventing erythema and melanism due to burning by the sun.

The conventional fine particles of titanium dioxide are insufficient in
the effect for blocking ultraviolet ray and, furthermore, the feeling
to
the skin becomes poorer, and the finish becomes powdery.

This invention resides in the formulation, into a **cosmetic composition**, of spindle shaped fine particles of titanium dioxide having an average short diameter of 0.03 to 0.06 .mu.m, an average long diameter of 0.08 to 0.12 .mu.m, and an aspect ratio (long diameter/short diameter) of 2 to 4 or the spindle shaped fine particles and a metal oxide having an average particle size of 0.2 .mu.m or more.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 6 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 21 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:83870 USPATFULL
TITLE: Liposome encapsulated active agent dry powder composition
INVENTOR(S): Manzo, Robert P., Goshen, NY, United States
Vollhardt, Jurgen, Holzminden, Germany, Federal Republic of
Malkan, Nisha, Nanuet, NY, United States
Friars, Gary, Midland Park, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dragoco Gerberding & Co. AG, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6083529		20000704
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-59320		19980413 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-962906, filed on 3 Nov 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5783211, issued on 21 Jul 1998 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-715598, filed on 18 Sep 1996, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kishore, Gollamudi S.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Pendorf & Cutliff		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	740		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A stable dry powder skin care powder having prolonged and controlled release properties, useful as baby powders, body talcs, deodorizing powders, OTC eczema preparations, foot powders, anti-fungal powders, etc. The dry powder is preferably prepared by a process comprising spray-drying a mixture of liposome encapsulated active agent, starch and maltodextrin. The particle is designed so that activity of, e.g., an anti-inflammatory agent such as Dragosantol.RTM. can be specifically triggered by skin conditions, such as moisture, for optimal timing of delivery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 7 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 21 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:40668 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process for producing solid anhydrous composition, and pharmaceutical and cosmetic products comprising same
INVENTOR(S): Vollhardt, Jurgen, Holzminden, Germany, Federal Republic of
Manzo, Robert P., Goshen, NY, United States
Malkan, Nisha, Nanuet, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dragoco Gerberding & Co. AG, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6045823		20000404
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-120269		19980722 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-962906, filed on 3 Nov 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5783211, issued on 21 Jul 1998 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-715962, filed on 19 Sep 1996, now		

abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kishore, Gollamudi S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Pendorf & Cutliff
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	804

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Anhydrous cosmetic stick formulations such as lip balms, lipsticks, and underarm deodorant or antiperspirant sticks, comprising an organic matrix having particles homogeneously dispersed therein, which particles are preferably prepared by a process comprising spray-drying a mixture of liposome encapsulated active agent, modified starch, and optionally a hydrocolloid gum such as maltodextrin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 8 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 21 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:24301 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Antimicrobial cosmetic pigment, its production process,
INVENTOR(S):	and a cosmetic containing it Seo, Dong Sung, Choongcheongbuk-do, Korea, Republic of Kang, Se Hun, Choongcheongbuk-do, Korea, Republic of Choi, Sung Won, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Lucky Ltd., Korea, Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6030627		20000229
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-857645		19970516 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-378141, filed on 24 Jan 1995, now abandoned		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	KR 1994-1659	19940129
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Benston, Jr., William E.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Banner & Witcoff, Ltd.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	25	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	

LINE COUNT: 1006

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to an antimicrobial pigment, its production process, and a **cosmetic composition** containing the pigment. More particularly, it relates to an antimicrobial cosmetic pigment produced by forming an amorphous glassy inorganic coating layer of metal oxides over the surface of inorganic cosmetic pigment and intercalating antimicrobial metals inside the lattice structure of the coating layer, it's production process, and a **cosmetic composition** containing it. Silica, either alone or as the principal ingredient in combination with one or more oxides selected from the group consisting of zinc oxide, magnesium oxide, calcium oxide, aluminum oxide, lithium oxide, sodium oxide, potassium oxide, and ferric oxide is utilized as the metal oxide and the composition utilizes silver, copper and zinc as the antimicrobial metals.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 9 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 21 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:85601 USPATFULL

TITLE: Liposome encapsulated active agent dry powder composition

INVENTOR(S): Manzo, Robert P., Goshen, NY, United States
Vollhardt, Jurgen, Bevern, NY, United States
Malkan, Nisha, Nanuet, NY, United States
Friars, Gary, Midland Park, NJ, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dragoco, Inc., Totowa, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5783211		19980721
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-962906		19971103 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-715598, filed on 18 Sep 1996, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kishore, Gollamudi S.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Pendorf & Silverberg		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	18		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	752		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A stable dry powder skin care powder having prolonged and controlled release properties, useful as baby powders, body talcs, deodorizing powders, OTC eczema preparations, foot powders, anti-fungal powders, etc. The dry powder is preferably prepared by a process comprising spray-drying a mixture of liposome encapsulated active agent, starch and maltodextrin. The particle is designed so that activity of, e.g., an anti-inflammatory agent such as Dragosantol.RTM. can be specifically triggered by skin conditions, such as moisture, for optimal timing of delivery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 10 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 21 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:51176 USPATFULL

TITLE: Silica-cerium oxide composite particles, method for the

preparation thereof and resin composition and a **cosmetic composition** compounded therewith

INVENTOR(S): Yoshida, Sakae, Tokyo, Japan
Shinnumadate, Satomi, Tokyo, Japan
Yabe, Shinryo, Tokyo, Japan
Momose, Shigeyoshi, Tokyo, Japan
Hirai, Kiminori, Tokyo, Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Inorganic Colour & Chemical Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
Kose Corporation, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5750090		19980512
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-777790		19961231 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1996-132284	19960527
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Mosley, Terressa	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Wenderoth, Lind & Ponack	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	17	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	632	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Proposed is a powder of silica-cerium oxide composite particles useful as an ultraviolet shielding agent in a resin composition or as a sunscreensing agent in a **cosmetic composition**. The cerium oxide-based composite particles consist of cerium oxide and 5 to 60% by weight of amorphous silica calculated as SiO.sub.2. The composite particles are prepared by the addition of sodium silicate and an inorganic acid to an aqueous slurry containing precipitates of cerium hydroxide so as to precipitate amorphous silica on the particles of cerium hydroxide followed by drying and calcination of the particles separated from the reaction mixture. Various formulations of cosmetic compositions compounded with the silica-cerium oxide composite particles are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 11 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 21 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:101468 USPATFULL

TITLE: Cosmetic powder compositions having improved skin coverage

INVENTOR(S): LaFleur, Patricia Alison, Shrewsbury Township, PA, United States
Vadaketh, Leena, Newark, DE, United States
Leppla, Jeffrey Keith, Baltimore, MD, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Proctor & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5683706		19971104
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-629293		19960408 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-509488, filed on 31 Jul 1995		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Howard, Sharon		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Howell, John M., Suter, David L., Rasser, Jacobus C.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	689		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention is for powder compositions containing high levels of talc, low levels of titanium dioxide and a sebum absorbing material wherein the composition has improved skin coverage, uniformity and duration of wear. The invention can be used in formulating numerous cosmetic powder compositions such as eye shadow, foundation, loose powder and the like.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 12 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 21 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:73296 USPATFULL

TITLE: Cosmetic powder compositions having improved skin coverage

INVENTOR(S): LaFleur, Patricia Alison, Shrewsbury Township, PA, United States
Vadaketh, Leena, Newark, DE, United States
Leppla, Jeffrey Keith, Baltimore, MD, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5658579		19970819
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-509488		19950731 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Howard, Sharon		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Howell, John M., Suter, David L., Rasser, Jacobus C.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	18		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	567		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention is for powder compositions having high levels of talc and low levels of titanium dioxide wherein said compositions have improved skin coverage and uniformity. Said compositions comprise talc wherein said talc comprises a first talc having a particle size distribution wherein no more than about 45% of the particles are 10 microns or less; no more than about 70% of the particles are 15 microns or less and no more than about 75% of the particles are 20 microns or less and a second talc having a particle size distribution wherein no less than about 75% of the particles are 10 microns or less, no less than about 90% of the particles are 15 microns or less and no less than about 95% of the particles are 20 microns or less. The ratio of said first talc to said second talc is from about 1:1 to about 6:1. The invention can be used in formulating numerous cosmetic powder compositions such as eye shadow, foundation, loose powder and the like.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 13 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 13 OF 21 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:40421 USPATFULL

TITLE: Photochromic color rendering regulatory composition
and

cosmetics

INVENTOR(S): Ohno, Kazuhisa, Tokyo-to, Japan
Kumagai, Shigenori, Machida, Japan
Suzuki, Fukuji, Atugi, Japan
Tsujita, Nobuhisa, Machida, Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5628934		19970513
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-351050		19941128 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-979234, filed on 20 Nov 1992, now abandoned which is a		
continuation-in-part	of Ser. No. US 1990-455320, filed on 28 Feb 1990, now abandoned		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1988-132619	19880601
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Tucker, Philip	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Snider, Ronald R.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	23	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1317	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention is a photochromic color rendering regulatory composition and cosmetics characterized in comprising of an inorganic compound having photochromic property. Photochromic inorganic compounds colors the composition and cosmetics suitably according to the change in light intensity:

Therefore, composition and cosmetics of the present invention can regulate appropriate the tendency in which the color of objects looks whiter when the light intensity is strong and it looks blacker when it is weak, and can always provide constant color rendering.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 14 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 14 OF 21 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:116101 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cosmetics having sunscreen properties
INVENTOR(S): Yoshioka, Takatsugu, Moriyama, Japan
Masuda, Hisatoshi, Kusatsu, Japan
Tanaka, Hidekazu, Youkaichi, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5585090		19961217
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-199867		19940222 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-849923, filed on 12 Mar 1992, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Ivy, C. Warren		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Huang, Evelyn		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Howell, John M., Nesbitt, Daniel F., Rasser, Jacobus C.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	14		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	871		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides a useful cosmetic having high ultraviolet-screening effects (sunscreening effects), and excellent safety, and giving a natural makeup finish. This composition comprises

a metal oxide flake having an average thickness of from 0.01 to 3 .mu.m, and an average size of from 1 to 100 .mu.m, and a ultraviolet absorbent-encapsulated polymer resin particle obtained by polymerization of a polymer resin monomer uniformly mixed with an ultraviolet absorbent.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 15 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 15 OF 21 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:55526 USPATFULL
TITLE: Alkyl aldonolactone esters and a process for their manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Pocalyko, David J., Lincoln Park, NJ, United States
Carchi, Angel J., Hoboken, NJ, United States
Harichian, Bijan, South Orange, NJ, United States
Vermeer, Robert C., Nutley, NJ, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : Lever Brothers Company, New York, NY, United States
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5529768		19960625
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-437495		19950509 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1993-129838, filed on 30 Sep 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5505938		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Marquis, Melvyn I.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Harrison, Robert H.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Farrell, James J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	64		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1461		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB C.sub.8-18 alkyl aldonolactone esters which have anionic and nonionic surfactant characteristics are disclosed. A process for preparing the esters enzymatically as well as personal product, cosmetic, detergent and oral hygiene compositions containing the compounds which take advantage of their dual surfactant quality, are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 16 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 16 OF 21 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:29271 USPATFULL
TITLE: Straight chain saturated or unsaturated C.sub.8
-C.sub.18 alkyl aldonolactone esters and an enzymatic
process for their preparation
INVENTOR(S) : Pocalyko, David J., Lincoln Park, NJ, United States
Carchi, Angel J., Hoboken, NJ, United States
Harichian, Bijan, South Orange, NJ, United States
Vermeer, Robert C., Nutley, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : Lever Brothers Company, Division of Conopco, Inc., New
York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5505938		19960409
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-129838		19930930 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Bleutge, John C.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Harrison, Robert H.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Farrell, James J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1197		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB C.sub.8-18 alkyl aldonolactone esters which have anionic and nonionic surfactant characteristics are disclosed. A process for preparing the esters enzymatically as well as personal product, cosmetic, detergent and oral hygiene compositions containing the compounds which take advantage of their dual surfactant quality, are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 17 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 17 OF 21 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:114468 USPATFULL

TITLE: Ultraviolet-shielding agent, method for the preparation

thereof and **cosmetic composition**
compounded therewith

INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Masao, Saitama, Japan

Yoshida, Sakae, Saitama, Japan

Okamiya, Shigenobu, Tokyo, Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Inorganic Colour & Chemical Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5478550		19951226
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-128078		19930929 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1992-322749	19921106
	JP 1992-322750	19921106
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Ivy, C. Warren	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Mach, D. Margaret M.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Wenderoth, Lind & Ponack	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	7	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	747	

AB Disclosed is a novel ultraviolet-shielding agent in a **powder** form consisting of particles of an inorganic material having a specified

refractive index and a **flaky** particle configuration, such as mica, talc, sericite and the like, compositely coated with a water-insoluble cerium compound and amorphous silica each in a specified

coating amount. A method for the preparation of such an ultraviolet-shielding agent is disclosed. By virtue of the excellent ultraviolet-shielding effect along with good translucency as well as stability and safety against human skin, it is useful as an ultraviolet-shielding ingredient in cosmetic compositions.

=> d 18 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 18 OF 21 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:106583 USPATFULL

TITLE: Water-soluble delivery systems for hydrophobic liquids

INVENTOR(S): Fuisz, Richard C., Great Falls, VA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuisz Technologies Ltd., Chantilly, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 5370881 19941206
 WO 9308699 19930513
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1993-81338 19930629 (8)
 WO 1992-US9447 19921030
 19930629 PCT 371 date
 19930629 PCT 102(e) date
 RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-787245, filed
 on 4 Nov 1991, now abandoned which is a
 continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-602485, filed
 on 24 Oct 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5096492

which

is a division of Ser. No. US 1988-283742, filed on 13
 Dec 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 5011532 which is a
 continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-169838, filed
 on 18 Mar 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4855326

which

is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-40371,
 filed on 20 Apr 1987, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hunter, Jeanette
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hoffmann & Baron
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 41
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
 LINE COUNT: 1070
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A solid delivery system for rapid release of hydrophobic liquids such
 as
 oleaginous materials, flavor oils, mineral oil and the like comprising
 a
 water-soluble flash-flow-formed matrix containing a micronized
 dispersion of a substantially hydrophobic liquid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 19 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 19 OF 21 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:46669 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Process for producing solid cosmetics
 INVENTOR(S): Ono, Atsushi, Tokyo, Japan
 Oki, Yasumasa, Tokorozawa, Japan
 Okumura, Jugoro, Tokyo, Japan
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): JO Cosmetics Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S.
 corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5316712		19940531
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-964023		19921020 (7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1992-125297	19920403
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Thurlow, Jeffery	

ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Vargot, Mathieu
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Dilworth & Barrese
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 651

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process of producing a solid cosmetic includes continuously repeating the steps of feeding a cosmetic base containing a powder and an oil as main ingredients into a heating cylinder from a hopper, causing the cosmetic base to be injected into a mold by forward motion of a screw
or
plunger, and cooling the thus-injected cosmetic base to solidify in the mold.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 20 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 20 OF 21 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:71069 USPATFULL
TITLE: **Cosmetic composition**
INVENTOR(S): Spiegel, Udo, Bielefeld, Germany, Federal Republic of
Hagan, Desmond B., Little Sutton, England
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chesebrough-Pond's U.S.A. Co., Greenwich, CT, United
States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5045308		19910903
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1989-367070		19890616 (7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1988-14295	19880616
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Spear, James M.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Honig, Milton L.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	4	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	575	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An acid-soap complex comprises:

(i) at least two 2-hydroxyalkanoic acid moieties of carbon chain length C.sub.m and C.sub.n respectively,

where m and n have the same or different values, and each is an integer of from 6 to 28; and

(ii) a cation;

the complex having an elemental analysis of:

(C.sub.m H.sub.2m-1/2 O.sub.3) (C.sub.n H.sub.2n-1/2 O.sub.3) M

where M is the cation.

A process for preparing the complex and its use in compositions suitable for topical application to human skin, hair and nails is also claimed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 21 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 21 OF 21 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:2016 USPATFULL
TITLE: Deodorant compositions containing a polycarboxylic acid
salt
INVENTOR(S): Jacquet, Bernard, Antony, France
Lang, Gerard, Epinay-sur-Seine, France
Malaval, Alain, Aulnay-sous-Bois, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4425321		19840110
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1978-929193		19780728 (5)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1977-23507	19770729
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Ore, Dale R.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Fleit, Jacobson, Cohn & Price	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	701	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Deodorant compositions containing at least one zinc or magnesium salt of

a polyacid of the general formula: ##STR1## in which X is --CH.dbd.CH--or--CHOH--CHOH--, Y is H, a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic radical of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more hydroxyls, a saturated or unsaturated alicyclic radical of up to 30 carbon atoms, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more hydroxyls and/or a carboxylic acid group, or Y denotes a carboxylic acid radical when p=0, Z denotes a saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical of up to 6 carbon atoms, n is an

integer

less than 10, p is 0 or an integer less than or equal to n, and R is H or a lower alkyl group, and of a positional isomer of such a polyacid, exhibit the advantage that they prevent the development of odors

without

thereby destroying the biological equilibrium of the skin. The compositions may be in the form of creams, lotions, solids, such as roll-on blocks, sticks or compacted powders, aerosols and the like.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

FULL ESTIMATED COST

ENTRY
94.98

SESSION
95.19

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 14:26:35 ON 24 APR 2002

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

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NEWS 4 Feb 01 DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency
NEWS 5 Feb 19 Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
NEWS 6 Mar 08 Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
NEWS 7 Mar 22 TOXLIT no longer available
NEWS 8 Mar 22 TRCTHERMO no longer available
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NEWS 17 Apr 22 BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
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 DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 23 APR 2002 HIGHEST RN 406909-40-8

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 conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available. See HELP PROPERTIES
 for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS
 Registry File, for complete details:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf>

=> e alkoxyasilane/cn

E1	1	ALKOXYPHENOXAZONE O-DEALKYLASE/CN
E2	1	ALKOXYRESORUFIN O-DEALKYLASE/CN
E3	0 -->	ALKOXYASILANE/CN
E4	1	ALKRON/CN
E5	1	ALKROTAL/CN
E6	1	ALKROTHAL/CN
E7	1	ALKURAN 1000/CN
E8	1	ALKUSIN D/CN
E9	1	ALKYD AX 610/1/CN
E10	1	ALKYD POLYUREAS/CN
E11	1	ALKYD RESINS/CN
E12	1	ALKYD RESINS, ACRYLIC/CN

=> e silane/cn

E1	1	SILANDRIN ACETATE/CN
E2	1	SILANDRONE/CN
E3	1 -->	SILANE/CN
E4	1	SILANE (28SIH2D2)/CN
E5	1	SILANE (28SIH3D)/CN
E6	1	SILANE (28SIH4)/CN
E7	1	SILANE (28SIHD3)/CN
E8	1	SILANE (29SIH2D2)/CN
E9	1	SILANE (29SIH3D)/CN
E10	1	SILANE (29SIHD3)/CN
E11	1	SILANE (30SIH2D2)/CN
E12	1	SILANE (30SIH3D)/CN

=> s e3

L1	1	SILANE/CN
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=> d

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

RN 7803-62-5 REGISTRY
 CN **Silane (8CI, 9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN Flots 100SCO
 CN Monosilane (SiH₄)
 CN Silicane
 CN Silicon hydride
 CN Silicon hydride (SiH₄)
 CN Silicon tetrahydride
 FS 3D CONCORD
 MF H4 Si
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD,
 CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DETHERM*, DIPPR*, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

SiH₄

13392 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
 1901 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 13426 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> e silicon hydride/cn

E1	1	SILICON HEXAFLUORIDE ION/CN
E2	1	SILICON HEXAMER/CN
E3	2 -->	SILICON HYDRIDE/CN
E4	1	SILICON HYDRIDE (29SIH), ION(1+)/CN
E5	1	SILICON HYDRIDE (SI0.6H0.4)/CN
E6	1	SILICON HYDRIDE (SI0.79H0.21)/CN
E7	1	SILICON HYDRIDE (SI0.85H0.15)/CN
E8	1	SILICON HYDRIDE (SI0.88H0.12)/CN
E9	1	SILICON HYDRIDE (SI0.91H0.09)/CN
E10	2	SILICON HYDRIDE (SI10H)/CN
E11	1	SILICON HYDRIDE (SI10H16)/CN
E12	1	SILICON HYDRIDE (SI16H21)/CN

=> s e3

L2 2 "SILICON HYDRIDE"/CN

=> d

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 RN 50808-20-3 REGISTRY
 CN **Silicon hydride (9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
 DR 72880-05-8, 72880-06-9, 75008-55-8
 MF H . Si
 CI TIS
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CEN, CIN, CSCHM, PIRA, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL, VTB

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
=====	=====	=====
H	x	12385-13-6
Si	x	7440-21-3

244 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
18 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
244 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

=> d 2

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 7803-62-5 REGISTRY
CN Silane (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Flots 100SCO
CN Monosilane (SiH4)
CN Silicane
CN **Silicon hydride**
CN Silicon hydride (SiH4)
CN Silicon tetrahydride
FS 3D CONCORD
MF H4 Si
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA,
CAOLD,
CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN,
CSCHEM, CSNB, DETHERM*, DIPPR*, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB,
IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT,
RTECS*,
SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

SiH4

13392 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1901 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
13426 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> e silicon tetrahydride/cn

E1 1 SILICON TETRAFLUORIDE(1+)/CN
E2 1 SILICON TETRAFLUORIDE-28SI/CN
E3 1 --> SILICON TETRAHYDRIDE/CN
E4 1 SILICON TETRAHYDRIDE ION(1+)/CN
E5 1 SILICON TETRAHYDROXIDE/CN
E6 1 SILICON TETRAIODIDE/CN
E7 1 SILICON TETRAISOCYANATE/CN
E8 1 SILICON TETRAISOCYANATE (SI(NCO)4)/CN
E9 1 SILICON TETRAISOPROPOXIDE/CN
E10 1 SILICON TETRAISOTHIOCYANATE/CN
E11 1 SILICON
TETRAKIS (2 - (O, O-BIS (2 -CHLOROETHYL) PHOSPHONO) ISOPROPO

XIDE)/CN
E12 1 SILICON TETRAKIS (DIFLUOROPHOSPHATE)/CN

=> s e3

L3 1 "SILICON TETRAHYDRIDE"/CN

=> d

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

RN 7803-62-5 REGISTRY

CN Silane (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Flots 100SCO

CN Monosilane (SiH₄)

CN Silicane

CN Silicon hydride

CN Silicon hydride (SiH₄)

CN **Silicon tetrahydride**

FS 3D CONCORD

MF H₄ Si

CI COM

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD,

CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DETHERM*, DIPPR*, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*,

SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

SiH₄

13392 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

1901 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

13426 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> e silicic acid/cn

E1 1 SILICIAN TITANOAN ARMALCOLITE/CN

E2 1 SILICIAN VANADIAN DUGGANITE/CN

E3 2 --> SILICIC ACID/CN

E4 1 SILICIC ACID ((H₁₈SI₈O₂₅)), OCTADECANONYL ESTER/CN

E5 1 SILICIC ACID ((H₄SI₄O₄)), DIETHYL DIMETHYL ESTER, POLYMER

WIT

H

11- (2-HYDROXYETHYL) -3,3-DIMETHOXY-2,7-DIOXA-11-AZA-3-SILAT

RIDECANE-9,13-DIOL/CN

E6 1 SILICIC ACID ((H₄SI₄O₄)), TETRA-2-FURANYL ESTER, POLYMER

WITH

1,5-DI-2-FURANYL-1,4-PENTADIEN-3-ONE, FORMALDEHYDE,

2-FURAN

CARBOXALDEHYDE AND PHENOL/CN

E7 1 SILICIC ACID ((H₄SI₄O₄)), TETRAETHYL ESTER, POLYMER WITH

2-PR

OPANOL TITANIUM(4+) SALT AND TRIMETHOXYPHENYLSILANE/CN

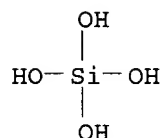
E8 1 SILICIC ACID ((H4SiO4)), TETRASODIUM SALT, POLYMER WITH
 .ALP
 HA.-BUTYL-.OMEGA.-HYDROXPOLY(OXY-1,2-ETHANEDIYL) AND
 POLYME
 THYLENEPOLYPHENYLENE ISOCYANATE/CN
 E9 1 SILICIC ACID ((H6Si2O7)),
 HEXAKIS(2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5-OCTAFLUORO
 PENTYL) ESTER/CN
 E10 1 SILICIC ACID ((H6Si2O7)),
 HEXAKIS(2,2,3,3-TETRAFLUOROPROPYL)
 ESTER/CN
 E11 1 SILICIC ACID (ALUMINUM LITHIUM YTTRIUM SALT)/CN
 E12 1 SILICIC ACID (D2SiO3)/CN

=> s e3

L4 2 "SILICIC ACID"/CN

=> d

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 RN 10193-36-9 REGISTRY
 CN Silicic acid (H4SiO4) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN Monosilicic acid
 CN Orthosilicic acid
 CN Orthosilicic acid (H4SiO4)
 CN **Silicic acid**
 CN Silicic acid (Si(OH)4)
 CN Silicon hydroxide (Si(OH)4)
 CN Silicon tetrahydroxide
 CN Tetrahydroxysilane
 FS 3D CONCORD
 DR 62647-18-1, 23643-07-4, 28498-23-9, 30772-43-1, 39350-04-4
 MF H4 O4 Si
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS,
 CASREACT, CEN, CHEMLIST, CIN, EMBASE, GMELIN*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB,
 NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT,
 USPAT2, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1086 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
 227 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 1087 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
 8 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

```

=> e tetraethoxysilane/cn
E1      1      TETRAETHOXYOXOTUNGSTEN/CN
E2      1      TETRAETHOXYPHOSPHONIUM HEXACHLOROANTIMONATE/CN
E3      1  --> TETRAETHOXYOSILANE/CN
E4      1      TETRAETHOXYOSILANE HEMIPICRATE/CN
E5      1      TETRAETHOXYOSILANE HOMOPOLYMER/CN
E6      1      TETRAETHOXYOSILANE POLYMER/CN
E7      1      TETRAETHOXYOSILANE, TETRAMER/CN
E8      1      TETRAETHOXYOSILANE- (3,3,3-TRIFLUOROPROPYL) TRIETHOXYOSILANE
COP
                                OLYMER/CN
E9      1
TETRAETHOXYOSILANE- (TRIDEC AFLUORO-1,1,2,2-TETRAHYDROOCTYL) TRI
                                ETHOXYOSILANE COPOLYMER/CN
E10     1      TETRAETHOXYOSILANE-. GAMMA. -GLYCID OXYPROPYLTRIMETHOXYOSILANE
CO
                                POLYMER/CN
E11     1
TETRAETHOXYOSILANE-1,1,1-TETRAHYDROPERFLUOROPROPYLTRIETHOXYSI
                                LANE-N-TRIMETHOXYOSILYLPROPYL-N,N,N-TRIMETHYL AMMONIUM
CHLORI
                                DE COPOLYMER/CN
E12     1      TETRAETHOXYOSILANE-1,2-BIS (TRIETHOXYOSILYL) ETHANE
COPOLYMER/CN

```

=> s e3

```

L5      1 TETRAETHOXYOSILANE/CN

```

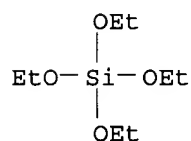
=> d

```

L5      ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN      78-10-4  REGISTRY
CN      Silicic acid (H4SiO4), tetraethyl ester (8CI, 9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN      Ethyl silicate ((EtO)4Si) (6CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN      Colcoat 6P
CN      Conservare OH
CN      Dynasil A
CN      ES 100
CN      ES 100 (silicate)
CN      ES 140
CN      ES 28
CN      ES 28 (ester)
CN      ES 45
CN      Ethyl orthosilicate
CN      Ethyl silicate 28
CN      Ethyl Silicate 45
CN      KBE 04
CN      LS 2340
CN      LS 2430
CN      SI 42
CN      Silane, tetraethoxy-
CN      Silicon ethoxide
CN      Silicon ethoxide (Si(OEt)4)
CN      Silicon tetraethoxide
CN      Silicon tetraethoxide (Si(OC2H5)4)
CN      Silicon tetraethoxide (Si(OEt)4)
CN      Silikan L
CN      Steinfestiger OH

```

CN T 1807
 CN TEOS
 CN TES 28
 CN **Tetraethoxysilane**
 CN Tetraethoxysilicon
 CN Tetraethoxysilicon(IV)
 CN Tetraethyl orthosilicate
 CN Tetraethyl silicate
 CN TSL 8124
 FS 3D CONCORD
 MF C8 H20 O4 Si
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA,
 CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST,
 CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DETHERM*, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB,
 IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT,
 RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

13075 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
 949 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 13122 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
 216 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> log y		
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	32.14	32.35

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 12:26:49 ON 24 APR 2002

> d 13 4 5 18 22 30 31

4. 5,238,678, Aug. 24, 1993, Double-coat type make-up cosmetic product containing aluminum powder; Junji Shiozawa, et al., 424/63, 78.03; 514/844; 523/105 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

5. 5,169,630, Dec. 8, 1992, External skin preparation; Yoshio Okaya, et al., 424/401, 78.37, 94.4 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

18. 4,710,375, Dec. 1, 1987, Stick cosmetics containing coated pearlescent pigments; Yutaka Takasuka, et al., 424/69; 106/417, 504; 424/DIG.5; 514/844 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

22. 4,648,908, Mar. 10, 1987, Coated pigment and cosmetic materials comprising the same; Yutaka Takasuka, et al., 106/417, 430, 479; 424/69 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

30. 4,250,193, Feb. 10, 1981, Cosmetics; Michio Ochiai, et al., 514/772; 424/70.1, 73; 514/777 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

31. 4,229,468, Oct. 21, 1980, Skin treatment cosmetic composition; Kohei Miyao, et al., 514/492 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

60-228406

Nov. 13, 1985
COSMETIC

L1: 1 of 1

INVENTOR: TADAO NAKAMURA, et al. (2)

ASSIGNEE: POLA KASEI KOGYO KK

APPL NO: 59-85499

DATE FILED: Apr. 27, 1984

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C339

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 10, No. 98

ABS PUB DATE: Apr. 15, 1986

INT-CL: A61K 7/02; //C09C 3/06

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide a cosmetic wherein the excessive luster is suppressed and the excellent characteristics of an extender pigment is maintained, by compounding a pigment coated with an inorganic silicon compound to suppress the unnatural luster of extender pigment.

CONSTITUTION: The surface of a pigment, especially an extender pigment used in makeup cosmetics, is coated with one or more kinds of inorganic silicon compounds, especially silicon dioxide and/or a silicate compound, and the coated pigment is compounded to a cosmetic, especially a makeup cosmetic such as foundation, etc. It is not necessary to adjust the amount of the extender pigment for attaining desired luster, and accordingly, excellent characteristics of extender pigment such as transparency, fluidity, spreadability on the skin, adhesivity to the skin, etc. can be fully demonstrated, and a cosmetic having uniform and controlled luster, high safety, and excellent feeling and physical properties can be obtained. The weight ratio of the pigment to the silicon compound is about 99:1 approx. 50:50, especially 98:2 approx. 70:30.

Search/aps: 12 April 1995

HCl

Talc used
in Example 1
ortho Na SilicateExample 2 - Mica
Silicon O₂

> d 13 4 5 18 22 30 31

4. 5,238,678, Aug. 24, 1993, Double-coat type make-up cosmetic product containing aluminum powder; Junji Shiozawa, et al., 424/63, 78.03; 514/844; 523/105 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

5. 5,169,630, Dec. 8, 1992, External skin preparation; Yoshio Okaya, et al., 424/401, 78.37, 94.4 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

18. 4,710,375, Dec. 1, 1987, Stick cosmetics containing coated pearlescent pigments; Yutaka Takasuka, et al., 424/69; 106/417, 504; 424/DIG.5; 514/844 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

22. 4,648,908, Mar. 10, 1987, Coated pigment and cosmetic materials comprising the same; Yutaka Takasuka, et al., 106/417, 430, 479; 424/69 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

30. 4,250,193, Feb. 10, 1981, Cosmetics; Michio Ochiai, et al., 514/772; 424/70.1, 73; 514/777 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

31. 4,229,468, Oct. 21, 1980, Skin treatment cosmetic composition; Kohei Miyao, et al., 514/492 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

60-228406

Nov. 13, 1985
COSMETIC

L1: 1 of 1

INVENTOR: TADAO NAKAMURA, et al. (2)

ASSIGNEE: POLA KASEI KOGYO KK

APPL NO: 59-85499

DATE FILED: Apr. 27, 1984

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ABS GRP NO: C339

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Search/aps: 12 April 1995

INVENTOR: AKIRA TSUGITA, et al. (3)
ASSIGNEE: KANEBO LTD, et al. (1)
APPL NO: 60-248062
DATE FILED: Nov. 7, 1985
PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN
ABS GRP NO: C453
ABS VOL NO: Vol. 11, No. 322
ABS PUB DATE: Oct. 20, 1987
INT-CL: **A61K 7/02**

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE:A cosmetic having improved adhesivity to the skin and elegant metallic luster, containing noble metal coated pigment obtained by coating the surface of **mica** having specific average particle diameter with gold, platinum, Pd, silver, etc., by chemical plating.

CONSTITUTION:A cosmetic containing 0.1.approx.95wt% noble metal coated pigment obtained by coating the surface of **mica** having 20.approx.300.mu.m average particle diameter with gold, platinum, Pd, silver, etc., by chemical plating. The cosmetic has improved beautifully reflecting properties of appearance, elegant metallic luster of characteristic noble metal and improved adhesivity to the skin and hair. In the chemical plating, aqueous suspension of **mica** powder pretreated for plating is prepared and a plating solution (noble metal, reducing agent and pH adjustor) is added to the suspension. The method completely contrary to a conventional method is applied. The pigment is further coated with **silica** to eliminate a feeling of physical disorder to the skin and to provide soft luster.

=> d his

(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 13:34:32 ON 12 APR 95)

FILE 'JPOABS' ENTERED AT 13:34:58 ON 12 APR 95

L1 1030 S ALKOXYLSILANE#
L2 6567 S COSMET?
L3 0 S L1 AND L2
L4 51503 S COUPLING
L5 67 S L1 AND L4
L6 3796 S MICA OR LAMELLAR
L7 21 S L1 AND L6
L8 16 S CALCIN#### AND FLAKY
L9 4 S FLAKY FINE POWDER
L10 226 S HYDROXYSTYRENE
L11 0 S 424/61/CCLST
L12 0 S 424/61/CCLS
L13 0 S A61K 7/02
E A61K 7/02/IPC
E A61K 702/IPC
E A61K 7 02/IPC
L14 1082 S E15
L15 11 S EXTENDER PIGMENT(5A)MICA
L16 0 S L14 AND L1
L17 2 S L14 AND L4
L18 4194 S BIOTITE OR SERICITE OR MICA OR TITANIA OR GLASS FLAKES
L19 23202 S SILICA OR SILICON DIOXIDE
L20 645 S L18 AND L19
L21 16 S L14 AND L20
L22 0 S L1 AND L14
L23 233 S TETRAETHOXYLSILANE
L24 1 S L14 AND L23
L25 0 S TETRAETHOXYLSILANE AND COSMETIC AND (PIGMENT# OR
LAMELLAR
OR
L26 0 S TETRAETHOXYLSILANE AND COSMETIC

FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 14:51:38 ON 12 APR 95

L27 1254 S L23
L28 19574 S COSMET?
L29 13981 S L18 AND L19
L30 612 S TETRAMETHOXYLSILANE#
L31 1255 S TETRAETHOXYLSILANE#
L32 1403 S L30 OR L31
L33 116 S L32 AND L29
L34 4 S L28 AND L33

=> d 1-4

1. 5,232,781, Aug. 3, 1993, Method for manufacturing layer-built material with ****silicon**** ****dioxide**** film containing organic colorant and the layer-built material manufactured thereby; Kazuo Takemura, et al., 428/404, 406, 407, 409, 410, 428 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
2. 5,114,760, May 19, 1992, Method for manufacturing layer-built material with ****silicon**** ****dioxide**** film containing organic colorant and the layer-built material manufactured thereby; Kazuo Takemura, et al., 427/430.1; 8/495; 359/350, 884, 885; 427/443.2; 428/409, 412, 428 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
3. 4,983,388, Jan. 8, 1991, Process of preparing silicone composition, and ****cosmetic**** and lustering materials containing silicone composition obtained; Satoshi Kuwata, et al., 424/401, 63; 514/63, 844 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
4. 4,440,745, Apr. 3, 1984, Abrasive compositions; Helmut Schmidt, et al., 424/78.03; 51/308; 252/174.15; 514/63 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

=> d his

(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 13:34:32 ON 12 APR 95)

FILE 'JPOABS' ENTERED AT 13:34:58 ON 12 APR 95

L1 1030 S ALKOXYSILANE#
L2 6567 S COSMET?
L3 0 S L1 AND L2
L4 51503 S COUPLING
L5 67 S L1 AND L4
L6 3796 S MICA OR LAMELLAR
L7 21 S L1 AND L6
L8 16 S CALCIN#### AND FLAKY
L9 4 S FLAKY FINE POWDER
L10 226 S HYDROXYSTYRENE
L11 0 S 424/61/CCLST
L12 0 S 424/61/CCLS
L13 0 S A61K 7/02
E A61K 7/02/IPC
E A61K 702/IPC
E A61K 7 02/IPC
L14 1082 S E15
L15 11 S EXTENDER PIGMENT(5A)MICA
L16 0 S L14 AND L1
L17 2 S L14 AND L4
L18 4194 S BIOTITE OR SERICITE OR MICA OR TITANIA OR GLASS FLAKES
L19 23202 S SILICA OR SILICON DIOXIDE
L20 645 S L18 AND L19
L21 16 S L14 AND L20
L22 0 S L1 AND L14
L23 233 S TETRAETHOXYSILANE
L24 1 S L14 AND L23
L25 0 S TETRAETHOXYSILANE AND COSMETIC AND (PIGMENT# OR
LAMELLAR
OR
L26 0 S TETRAETHOXYSILANE AND COSMETIC
FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 14:51:38 ON 12 APR 95
L27 1254 S L23
L28 19574 S COSMET?
L29 13981 S L18 AND L19
L30 612 S TETRAMETHOXYSILANE#
L31 1255 S TETRAETHOXYSILANE#
L32 1403 S L30 OR L31
L33 116 S L32 AND L29
L34 4 S L28 AND L33
=> s calcin####
L35 24997 CALCIN####
=> s l34 and l35

01-96280

Apr. 14, 1989

L15: 2 of 11

INFRARED RAY ABSORBER

INVENTOR: HIDEKI MASUDA, et al. (1)

ASSIGNEE: KANSAI PAINT CO LTD

APPL NO: 62-252562

DATE FILED: Oct. 8, 1987

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C618

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 13, No. 313

ABS PUB DATE: Jul. 17, 1989

INT-CL: C09K 3/00; C09D 3/82; C09D 5/00

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain the titled absorber having excellent heat resistance and designability, by forming the second coating layer containing a specific organosilicon high condensate as a binder and an inorganic pigment on a coating layer containing a calcined ceramics based pigment using the above-mentioned binder.

CONSTITUTION: A mixture of an organosilicon compound expressed by formula I (R is 1.approx.8C hydrocarbon) and/or a low condensate thereof with an organosilicon compound expressed by formula II (R' is 1.approx.12C hydrocarbon) and/or a low condensate thereof is initially hydrolyzed in the presence of an acid catalyst and the pH thereof is adjusted to .gtoreq.7 with an alkaline substance to condense the resultant hydrolyzate. A composition consisting of (A) 100pts.wt. organosilicon high condensate without containing any terminal silanol group obtained as described above, (B) 30.approx.300pts.wt. **extender** **pigment** selected from **mica**, talc, etc., and (C) 30.approx.300pts.wt. calcined ceramics pigment is used to form the first coating layer. The second coating layer is formed by using a composition containing 100pts.wt. component (A), 30.approx.300pts.wt. component (B) and (D) 10.approx.200pts.wt. inorganic colored pigment.

1. 05-171055, Jul. 9, 1993, COLORED MICA; KAZUO SAKAI, et al., C09C 1/40; **A61K 7/02**; C09C 1/40; C09D 5/36
=> d all

05-171055

Jul. 9, 1993
COLORED MICA

L24: 1 of 1

INVENTOR: KAZUO SAKAI, et al. (1)
ASSIGNEE: SADAYOSHI MORI, et al. (20)
APPL NO: 03-361410
DATE FILED: Dec. 25, 1991
PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN
ABS GRP NO: C1123
ABS VOL NO: Vol. 17, No. 582
ABS PUB DATE: Oct. 22, 1993
INT-CL: C09C 1/40; **A61K 7/02**; C09C 1/40; C09D 5/36

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE:To produce the title mica by causing a thin film of colored glass gel to be adsorbed onto the surface of mica uncoated or coated with a metal oxide according to the sol-gel process.

CONSTITUTION:The surface of mica uncoated or coated with a metal oxide is coated with a coating liquid for formation of a thin film of glass gel, comprising, for example, **tetraethoxysilane** as a metal alkoxide, a pigment and a dye as coloring agents, an alcohol as an organic solvent and an acrylic resin as a dispersant to obtain the title mica.

06-145026

May 24, 1994
COSMETIC

L21: 2 of 16

INVENTOR: MASARO SUZUKI, et al. (2)
ASSIGNEE: NIPPON MUKI KAGAKU KOGYO KK, et al. (60)
APPL NO: 04-322749
DATE FILED: Nov. 6, 1992
PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN
ABS GRP NO: C1242
ABS VOL NO: Vol. 18, No. 456
ABS PUB DATE: Aug. 25, 1994
INT-CL: **A61K 7/02**; A61K 7/42; C09K 3/00

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE:To obtain a cosmetic having ultraviolet ray shielding effects.

CONSTITUTION:This cosmetic is obtained by coating the surface of powder which is a mixture of one or two or more of flaky pigments such as **mica**, talc or **sericite** with insoluble cerium and amorphous **silica**, burning the coated powder and blending the burned inorganic powder particles therein.

****MICA** WITH CHEMICALLY MODIFIED SURFACE AND ITS PRODUCTION**

INVENTOR: HIROSHI OKUSA, et al. (2)

ASSIGNEE: RES DEV CORP OF JAPAN, et al. (10)

APPL NO: 04-140136

DATE FILED: Apr. 30, 1992

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C1170

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 18, No. 111

ABS PUB DATE: Feb. 23, 1994

INT-CL: C01B 33/21; C09C 1/40

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To easily form a chemically modified surface of ****mica**** by irradiating a ****mica**** surface with steam plasma and effecting the reaction with an ****alkoxysilane**** compd. so as to form a specified modified layer while bonding to silicon atoms or Al atoms of the ****mica**** surface.

CONSTITUTION: After irradiating a ****mica**** surface with steam plasma, an ****alkoxysilane**** compd. (e.g. expressed by formula I) is allowed to react so that a modified layer expressed by formula II is formed by bonding to silicon atoms or Al atoms of the ****mica**** surface. In formula II, M is a silicon atom or aluminum atom in the ****mica**** surface, R.sup.1 is a substituent containing covalent bonds formed by the reaction of Y+Z, wherein Y is a functional group having a reactive functional group and covalent bonds with silicon atoms in formula II, and Z is a compd. having functional groups which can react with reactive functional groups in the functional group Y. R.sup.2 and R.sup.3 are any substituents and may be coupled with other silicon atoms or aluminum atoms with oxygen atoms.

****MICA** WITH CHEMICALLY MODIFIED SURFACE AND ITS PRODUCTION**

INVENTOR: HIROSHI OKUSA, et al. (2)

ASSIGNEE: RES DEV CORP OF JAPAN, et al. (10)

APPL NO: 04-140136

DATE FILED: Apr. 30, 1992

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C1170

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 18, No. 111

ABS PUB DATE: Feb. 23, 1994

INT-CL: C01B 33/21; C09C 1/40

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To easily form a chemically modified surface of ****mica**** by irradiating a ****mica**** surface with steam plasma and effecting the reaction with an ****alkoxysilane**** compd. so as to form a specified modified layer while bonding to silicon atoms or Al atoms of the ****mica**** surface.

CONSTITUTION: After irradiating a ****mica**** surface with steam plasma, an ****alkoxysilane**** compd. (e.g. expressed by formula I) is allowed to react so that a modified layer expressed by formula II is formed by bonding to silicon atoms or Al atoms of the ****mica**** surface. In formula II, M is a silicon atom or aluminum atom in the ****mica**** surface, R.sup.1 is a substituent containing covalent bonds formed by the reaction of Y+Z, wherein Y is a functional group having a reactive functional group and covalent bonds with silicon atoms in formula II, and Z is a compd. having functional groups which can react with reactive functional groups in the functional group Y. R.sup.2 and R.sup.3 are any substituents and may be coupled with other silicon atoms or aluminum atoms with oxygen atoms.

05-246776

Sep. 24, 1993

L7: 4 of 21

METHOD FOR CHEMICAL MODIFYING **MICA** SURFACE

INVENTOR: HIROSHI OKUSA, et al. (2)

ASSIGNEE: RES DEV CORP OF JAPAN, et al. (10)

APPL NO: 04-81654

DATE FILED: Mar. 3, 1992

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C1148

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 18, No. 1

ABS PUB DATE: Jan. 6, 1994

INT-CL: C04B 41/00; C09C 3/12

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To form a modifying film having various characteristics on the surface of **mica** by allowing the surface of the **mica** to contact with a specific **alkoxysilane** derivative after irradiating with steam plasma.

CONSTITUTION: A cleaved flake of **mica** is provided in a reactor of a plasma treating device and the reactor is evacuated to 0.08mmHg degree of vacuum. steam is introduced at 78ml/min flow rate with argon as a carrier gas, high frequency voltage is impressed in 100 W out-put and plasma is irradiated for about 10 minutes. The flake of **mica** is picked up and transferred to a reactor for silanation treating, to the bottom of which the **alkoxysilane** derivative expressed by a formula (1) (e.g. dimethoxy-methyl-3,3,3-trifluoropropyl silane) is previously fed (in the formula, X is alkoxy group, each of R.sup.1-R.sup.3 is substituted group except halogen). The silanating agent is vaporized by heating the reactor at about 80.degree.C and the flake of **mica** is brought into contact with the vapor and allowed to react. The flake of **mica** is cleaned with ethanol after continuing the reaction for 16 hours.

05-246776

Sep. 24, 1993

L7: 4 of 21

METHOD FOR CHEMICAL MODIFYING **MICA** SURFACE

INVENTOR: HIROSHI OKUSA, et al. (2)

ASSIGNEE: RES DEV CORP OF JAPAN, et al. (10)

APPL NO: 04-81654

DATE FILED: Mar. 3, 1992

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C1148

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 18, No. 1

ABS PUB DATE: Jan. 6, 1994

INT-CL: C04B 41/00; C09C 3/12

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To form a modifying film having various characteristics on the surface of **mica** by allowing the surface of the **mica** to contact with a specific **alkoxysilane** derivative after irradiating with steam plasma.

CONSTITUTION: A cleaved flake of **mica** is provided in a reactor of a plasma treating device and the reactor is evacuated to 0.08mmHg degree of vacuum. steam is introduced at 78ml/min flow rate with argon as a carrier gas, high frequency voltage is impressed in 100 W out-put and plasma is irradiated for about 10 minutes. The flake of **mica** is picked up and transferred to a reactor for silanation treating, to the bottom of which the **alkoxysilane** derivative expressed by a formula (1) (e.g. dimethoxy-methyl-3,3,3-trifluoropropyl silane) is previously fed (in the formula, X is alkoxy group, each of R.sup.1-R.sup.3 is substituted group except halogen). The silanating agent is vaporized by heating the reactor at about 80.degree.C and the flake of **mica** is brought into contact with the vapor and allowed to react. The flake of **mica** is cleaned with ethanol after continuing the reaction for 16 hours.

04-28771

Jan. 31, 1992

L9: 1 of 4

BLUISH GREEN PIGMENT AND ITS PRODUCTION

INVENTOR: TAMIO NOGUCHI, et al. (1)

ASSIGNEE: MERCK JAPAN KK, et al. (40)

APPL NO: 02-132724

DATE FILED: May 24, 1990

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C0938

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 16, No. 194

ABS PUB DATE: May 11, 1992

INT-CL: C09C 3/06; C09C 1/40; C09C 1/42

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain the subject pigment, excellent in color tone and useful as cosmetics, etc., by adding an aqueous solution of an Mg salt, etc., and a basic aqueous solution to an aqueous suspension of ****flaky**** ****fine**** ****powder****, coprecipitating metallic hydroxides, etc., on the surface of a fine powdery substrate, separating the formed product by filtration, and burning the resultant product.

CONSTITUTION: An aqueous solution containing an Mg salt, a Ca salt, a Co salt and titanium salt (e.g. a chloride) dissolved therein and a basic aqueous solution (e.g. an aqueous solution of an alkali metallic carbonate) are added to an aqueous suspension of a fine flaky powder (e.g. mica) while being heated and stirred, and hydroxides and hydrides of the aforementioned metals, or together with Ca carbonate (the coating amount is preferably 10-60wt.% based on the total pigment), are coprecipitated on the surface of the flaky fine powdery substrate. The resultant product is then separated by filtration, washed with water and burned to afford the objective pigment.

63-172777

Jul. 16, 1988

L15: 3 of 11

CHIPPING-RESISTANT COATING COMPOSITION

INVENTOR: NOBUHIRO TAHIRA

ASSIGNEE: AISIN CHEM CO LTD

APPL NO: 62-3720

DATE FILED: Jan. 10, 1987

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C547

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 12, No. 450

ABS PUB DATE: Nov. 25, 1988

INT-CL: C09D 5/00; C09D 3/80

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide the title compsn. which has excellent chipping resistance and gives a coating film which is not swellable containing a water-dispersible acrylic resin, spindle-form precipitated CaCo.sub.3 powder and optionally, yellow iron oxide powder.

CONSTITUTION: 100pts.wt. (on a solid basis) water-dispersible acrylic resin (A) is blended with 10.approx.100pts.wt. spindle-form precipitated CaCO.sub.3 powder (B) having a crystal particle size of 0.1.approx.1.0.mu., such as precipitated light CaCo.sub.3 prepd. by a milk of lime-CO.sub.2 reaction method and optionally, 1.approx.100pts.wt. yellow iron oxide powder (C), 0.approx.150pts. powdered filler having a particle size of 1.approx.50.mu., such as **extender** **pigment** (e.g., **mica**, kaolin), 0.approx.100pts.wt. fibrous fiber (e.g., carbon fiber), etc. (D).

ULTRAVIOLET RAY-PREVENTING POWDER AND COSMETIC

INVENTOR: RYOTA MIYOSHI, et al. (3)

ASSIGNEE: KK MIYOSHI KASEI

APPL NO: 61-281161

DATE FILED: Nov. 26, 1986

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C536

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 12, No. 387

ABS PUB DATE: Oct. 14, 1988

INT-CL: A61K 7/42; A61K 7/02

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain the titled cosmetic containing a pigment or extender pigment wherein hydrate titanium oxide is attached on the carrier surface as an active ingredient, having excellent ultraviolet ray-shielding effect, transparent feeling, good dispersibility as well as good extension to skin and smooth feel.

CONSTITUTION: Hydrate titanium oxide is attached on the carrier surface. The objective cosmetic is prepared as follows. A ****extender**** ****pigment**** such as talc, kaolin, ****mica****, etc., beads such as oxysalt of bismuth, acryl, etc., pigment such as yellow iron oxide, ultramarine blue, etc., is used as a carrier. A solution of hydrate titanium oxide sol to which as necessary a fixing agent such as a water soluble high polymer, e.g. polyvinylalcohol, etc., stabilizer, water, and the like is added to the carrier, uniformly mixed and dried. As the drying method, a spray dryer, etc., is preferably used. Then, as necessary, surface- treatment is carried out using a surface-treating agent. The titanium oxide sol is added preferably in a range of 0.05.approx.10% based on the carrier.

62-223108

Oct. 1, 1987

L15: 5 of 11

COSMETIC PIGMENT COATED WITH CHITOSAN AND PRODUCTION THEREOF

INVENTOR: MIKIO WAKI, et al. (1)

ASSIGNEE: DAITO KASEI KOGYO KK

APPL NO: 61-68183

DATE FILED: Mar. 25, 1986

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C482

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 12, No. 84

ABS PUB DATE: Mar. 17, 1988

INT-CL: A61K 7/021; A61K 7/025

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide a cosmetic pigment coated with chitosan resistant to accumulation of electrostatic charge, exhibiting antacid action and ulcer-suppressing action in stomach, effective in decreasing cholesterol and triglyceride levels in serum and liver, free from irritation to the skin and suitable for a person of hyper-sensitiveness.

CONSTITUTION: A cosmetic pigment is immersed in an aqueous solution of chitosan salt (chitosan is a basic polysaccharide soluble in an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, etc.) to cover the surface of the pigment with the aqueous solution. The solution is neutralized with an alkaline liquid (e.g. NaOH) to precipitate chitosan in a state deposited on the pigment surface to obtain the objective cosmetic pigment surface-coated with chitosan as a whole. The cosmetic pigment is a pigment used in cosmetics such as organic pigment, inorganic color pigment, etc., including **extender** **pigment** such as titanium oxide, talc, **mica**, sericite, kaolin, etc., or their various mixtures.

PIGMENTED PAINT COMPOSITION FOR HEAT-RESISTANT GLASS

INVENTOR: AKIRA YAMAMOTO

ASSIGNEE: KANSAI PAINT KK

APPL NO: 59-44288

DATE FILED: Mar. 8, 1984

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C328

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 10, No. 36

ABS PUB DATE: Feb. 13, 1986

INT-CL: C09D 3/82; C03C 17/30

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide the titled compsn. which has excellent adhesion to glass and can withstand high temp., by using a specified silicate polymer as a binder and blending a specified extender pigment and a calcined pigment.

CONSTITUTION: A mixture consisting of an organosilicon compd. of formula I (wherein R is a 1.approx.18C hydrocarbon group) and/or is low condensate and an organosilicon compd. of formula II (wherein R is as defined above, R' is a 1.approx. 12 C hydrocarbon group) and/or its low condensate, is hydrolyzed, and the pH is adjusted to 7 or above with an alkaline substance. The hydrolyzate is then condensed to obtain a high organosilicon condensate (A) contg. no silanol group at its terminals. The titled compsn. consists of 100pts.wt. component A, 30.approx. 300pts.wt. **extender** **pigment** (B) selected from among **mica**, talc, CaCO.sub.3, clay, barylite and bentonite and 10.approx.200pts.wt. calcined pigment (C) (a mixture of at least two members selected from among oxides of Fe, Cu, Cr, Mn, Ni, etc.). The compsn. has excellent adhesion to glass and can withstand high temp. of as high as 600.degrees C. or above.

06-116119

Apr. 26, 1994

L21: 3 of 16

COSMETIC HIGH IN ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT-ABSORBING EFFECT

INVENTOR: TOSHIKI MIZUNO, et al. (1)

ASSIGNEE: NIPPON SHEET GLASS CO LTD

APPL NO: 04-270242

DATE FILED: Oct. 8, 1992

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C1230

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 18, No. 400

ABS PUB DATE: Jul. 26, 1994

INT-CL: **A61K 7/02**; A61K 7/00; A61K 7/42

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide the cosmetic excellent in its UV light-absorbing ability, reduced in its irritation against skins, good in spreadability, and little in the fading of colors.

CONSTITUTION: This cosmetic high in its UV light-absorbing effect is characterized by compounding flaky glass containing 5-80wt.% of **titania** and 20-95wt.% of **silica**, the total content of the **titania** and **silica** being at least 80wt.%.

06-56628

Mar. 1, 1994

L21: 4 of 16

POWDERY COSMETIC

INVENTOR: KAZUHIRO NISHIKATA, et al. (2)

ASSIGNEE: POLA CHEM IND INC, et al. (80)

APPL NO: 04-211495

DATE FILED: Aug. 7, 1992

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C1207

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 18, No. 288

ABS PUB DATE: Jun. 2, 1994

INT-CL: **A61K 7/02**

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide a powdery cosmetic capable of covering spots, freckles, etc., while giving a transparent bare skin feeling and excellent in finishing of make-up.

CONSTITUTION: This powdery cosmetic contains a thin plate-shaped fine powder prepared by coating the surface of **mica** with titanium oxide particles in the ratio mentioned below and further coating the surface layer of the resultant titanium oxide-coated **mica** with **silica**;
(A) The surface of 67 to 73wt.% **mica** is coated with 27 to 33wt.% titanium oxide. (B) The surface of the resultant **mica** coated with titanium oxide is coated with 5 to 50wt.% **silica** based on 50 to 95wt.% titanium oxide-coated **mica**.

63-241072

Oct. 6, 1988

L21: 10 of 16

SYNTHETIC **MICA** POWDER, PRODUCTION THEREOF AND COSMETIC
CONTAINING

SAID SYNTHETIC **MICA** POWDER

INVENTOR: KAZUHISA ONO, et al. (7)

ASSIGNEE: SHISEIDO CO LTD, et al. (1)

APPL NO: 62-15676

DATE FILED: Jan. 26, 1987

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C564

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 13, No. 42

ABS PUB DATE: Jan. 30, 1989

INT-CL: C09C 1/28; **A61K 7/02**; C01B 33/26; C09C 1/28

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain the title powder which is excellent in the chroma of visual colors, applicability, finish, safety, etc. and useful as a pigment for cosmetics, by bringing synthetic **mica** powder into contact with an aq. soln. contg. an org. acid or a chelating agent and heat-treating it at a specific temp.

CONSTITUTION: A mixture of 40pts. **silicon** **dioxide**, 30pts. MgO, 13pts. Al.sub.2O.sub.3 and 40pts. potassium silicofluoride is molten at 1,400.approx.1,500.degree.C, crystallized at 1,300.approx.1,400.degree.C, crushed and classified to obtain synthetic **mica** powder (A). The component A is brought into contact with an aq. soln. (B) contg. at least one org. acid or chelating agent (e.g., ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) at a concn. of 0.05.approx.10M/l at 0.approx.100.degree.C and then heat-treated at 600.approx.1,350.degree.C, pref. 900.approx.1,100.degree.C for several sec to several days, pref. 0.5.approx.10hr to obtain the title powder contg. 75.approx.99mol.% (stoichiometric composition) of fluorine and having a shape wherein the edge of the particle is in the form of a leaf and a particle size of 0.05.approx.2.mu. in the direction of thickness and 2.approx.60.mu. in the direction of plane.

INVENTOR: MASUO HOSOKAWA, et al. (1)

ASSIGNEE: HOSOKAWA MICRON KK

APPL NO: 61-241080

DATE FILED: Oct. 8, 1986

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C526

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 12, No. 333

ABS PUB DATE: Sep. 8, 1988

INT-CL: **A61K 7/02**

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To produce a cosmetic having excellent hydrophilic nature and surface gloss and capable of giving smooth feeling and good spreadability to the skin, by bonding inorganic powder in the form of spheres and coating the surface with ultrafine powder only by mixing and stirring.

CONSTITUTION: One or more kinds of inorganic powder such as **silica**, calcium silicate, aluminum silicate, bentonite, **mica**, titanium **mica**, etc., are bonded to form a sphere and the surface of the obtained spherical core substance is coated with another ultramicro-pulverized powder (e.g. inorganic powder such as **silica**, titanium oxide, talc, etc., resin, pigment, gold, copper, etc.) only by mixing and stirring absolutely without using a bonding agent such as binder. The particle diameter of the core substance is preferably about 0.1 approx. 30 μ . and that of the ultrafine powder for coating is preferably 0.005 approx. 5 μ .

05-171055

Jul. 9, 1993
COLORED MICA

L24: 1 of 1

INVENTOR: KAZUO SAKAI, et al. (1)

ASSIGNEE: SADAYOSHI MORI, et al. (20)

APPL NO: 03-361410

DATE FILED: Dec. 25, 1991

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C1123

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 17, No. 582

ABS PUB DATE: Oct. 22, 1993

INT-CL: C09C 1/40; **A61K 7/02**; C09C 1/40; C09D 5/36

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To produce the title mica by causing a thin film of colored glass gel to be adsorbed onto the surface of mica uncoated or coated with a metal oxide according to the sol-gel process.

CONSTITUTION: The surface of mica uncoated or coated with a metal oxide is coated with a coating liquid for formation of a thin film of glass gel, comprising, for example, **tetraethoxysilane** as a metal alkoxide, a pigment and a dye as coloring agents, an alcohol as an organic solvent and an acrylic resin as a dispersant to obtain the title mica.

1. 5,232,781, Aug. 3, 1993, Method for manufacturing layer-built material with ****silicon**** ****dioxide**** film containing organic colorant and the layer-built material manufactured thereby; Kazuo Takemura, et al., 428/404, 406, 407, 409, 410, 428 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

=> d 1-4

1. 5,232,781, Aug. 3, 1993, Method for manufacturing layer-built material with ****silicon**** ****dioxide**** film containing organic colorant and the layer-built material manufactured thereby; Kazuo Takemura, et al., 428/404, 406, 407, 409, 410, 428 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

2. 5,114,760, May 19, 1992, Method for manufacturing layer-built material with ****silicon**** ****dioxide**** film containing organic colorant and the layer-built material manufactured thereby; Kazuo Takemura, et al., 427/430.1; 8/495; 359/350, 884, 885; 427/443.2; 428/409, 412, 428 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

3. 4,983,388, Jan. 8, 1991, Process of preparing silicone composition, and ****cosmetic**** and lustering materials containing silicone composition obtained; Satoshi Kuwata, et al., 424/401, 63; 514/63, 844 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

4. 4,440,745, Apr. 3, 1984, Abrasive compositions; Helmut Schmidt, et al., 424/78.03; 51/308; 252/174.15; 514/63 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

04-28771

Jan. 31, 1992

L9: 1 of 4

BLUISH GREEN PIGMENT AND ITS PRODUCTION

INVENTOR: TAMIO NOGUCHI, et al. (1)

ASSIGNEE: MERCK JAPAN KK, et al. (40)

APPL NO: 02-132724

DATE FILED: May 24, 1990

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C0938

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 16, No. 194

ABS PUB DATE: May 11, 1992

INT-CL: C09C 3/06; C09C 1/40; C09C 1/42

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain the subject pigment, excellent in color tone and useful as cosmetics, etc., by adding an aqueous solution of an Mg salt, etc., and a basic aqueous solution to an aqueous suspension of ****flaky**** ****fine**** ****powder****, coprecipitating metallic hydroxides, etc., on the surface of a fine powdery substrate, separating the formed product by filtration, and burning the resultant product.

CONSTITUTION: An aqueous solution containing an Mg salt, a Ca salt, a Co salt and titanium salt (e.g. a chloride) dissolved therein and a basic aqueous solution (e.g. an aqueous solution of an alkali metallic carbonate) are added to an aqueous suspension of a fine flaky powder (e.g. mica) while being heated and stirred, and hydroxides and hydrides of the aforementioned metals, or together with Ca carbonate (the coating amount is preferably 10-60wt.% based on the total pigment), are coprecipitated on the surface of the flaky fine powdery substrate. The resultant product is then separated by filtration, washed with water and burned to afford the objective pigment.

63-172777

Jul. 16, 1988

L15: 3 of 11

CHIPPING-RESISTANT COATING COMPOSITION

INVENTOR: NOBUHIRO TAHIRA

ASSIGNEE: AISIN CHEM CO LTD

APPL NO: 62-3720

DATE FILED: Jan. 10, 1987

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C547

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 12, No. 450

ABS PUB DATE: Nov. 25, 1988

INT-CL: C09D 5/00; C09D 3/80

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide the title compsn. which has excellent chipping resistance and gives a coating film which is not swellable containing a water-dispersible acrylic resin, spindle-form precipitated CaCO_3 powder and optionally, yellow iron oxide powder.

CONSTITUTION: 100pts.wt. (on a solid basis) water-dispersible acrylic resin (A) is blended with 10.approx.100pts.wt. spindle-form precipitated CaCO_3 powder (B) having a crystal particle size of 0.1.approx.1.0.mu., such as precipitated light CaCO_3 prepd. by a milk of lime- CO_2 reaction method and optionally, 1.approx.100pts.wt. yellow iron oxide powder (C), 0.approx.150pts. powdered filler having a particle size of 1.approx.50.mu., such as **extender** **pigment** (e.g., **mica**, kaolin), 0.approx.100pts.wt. fibrous fiber (e.g., carbon fiber), etc. (D).

ULTRAVIOLET RAY-PREVENTING POWDER AND COSMETIC

INVENTOR: RYOTA MIYOSHI, et al. (3)

ASSIGNEE: KK MIYOSHI KASEI

APPL NO: 61-281161

DATE FILED: Nov. 26, 1986

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C536

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 12, No. 387

ABS PUB DATE: Oct. 14, 1988

INT-CL: A61K 7/42; A61K 7/02

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain the titled cosmetic containing a pigment or extender pigment wherein hydrate titanium oxide is attached on the carrier surface as an active ingredient, having excellent ultraviolet ray-shielding effect, transparent feeling, good dispersibility as well as good extension to skin and smooth feel.

CONSTITUTION: Hydrate titanium oxide is attached on the carrier surface. The objective cosmetic is prepared as follows. A ****extender**** ****pigment**** such as talc, kaolin, ****mica****, etc., beads such as oxysalt of bismuth, acryl, etc., pigment such as yellow iron oxide, ultramarine blue, etc., is used as a carrier. A solution of hydrate titanium oxide sol to which as necessary a fixing agent such as a water soluble high polymer, e.g. polyvinylalcohol, etc., stabilizer, water, and the like is added to the carrier, uniformly mixed and dried. As the drying method, a spray dryer, etc., is preferably used. Then, as necessary, surface- treatment is carried out using a surface-treating agent. The titanium oxide sol is added preferably in a range of 0.05.approx.10% based on the carrier.

62-223108

Oct. 1, 1987

L15: 5 of 11

COSMETIC PIGMENT COATED WITH CHITOSAN AND PRODUCTION THEREOF

INVENTOR: MIKIO WAKI, et al. (1)

ASSIGNEE: DAITO KASEI KOGYO KK

APPL NO: 61-68183

DATE FILED: Mar. 25, 1986

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C482

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 12, No. 84

ABS PUB DATE: Mar. 17, 1988

INT-CL: A61K 7/021; A61K 7/025

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide a cosmetic pigment coated with chitosan resistant to accumulation of electrostatic charge, exhibiting antacid action and ulcer-suppressing action in stomach, effective in decreasing cholesterol and triglyceride levels in serum and liver, free from irritation to the skin and suitable for a person of hyper-sensitiveness.

CONSTITUTION: A cosmetic pigment is immersed in an aqueous solution of chitosan salt (chitosan is a basic polysaccharide soluble in an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, etc.) to cover the surface of the pigment with the aqueous solution. The solution is neutralized with an alkaline liquid (e.g. NaOH) to precipitate chitosan in a state deposited on the pigment surface to obtain the objective cosmetic pigment surface-coated with chitosan as a whole. The cosmetic pigment is a pigment used in cosmetics such as organic pigment, inorganic color pigment, etc., including ****extender**** ****pigment**** such as titanium oxide, talc, ****mica****, sericite, kaolin, etc., or their various mixtures.

PIGMENTED PAINT COMPOSITION FOR HEAT-RESISTANT GLASS

INVENTOR: AKIRA YAMAMOTO

ASSIGNEE: KANSAI PAINT KK

APPL NO: 59-44288

DATE FILED: Mar. 8, 1984

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C328

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 10, No. 36

ABS PUB DATE: Feb. 13, 1986

INT-CL: C09D 3/82; C03C 17/30

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide the titled compsn. which has excellent adhesion to glass and can withstand high temp., by using a specified silicate polymer as a binder and blending a specified extender pigment and a calcined pigment.

CONSTITUTION: A mixture consisting of an organosilicon compd. of formula I (wherein R is a 1.approx.18C hydrocarbon group) and/or is low condensate and an organosilicon compd. of formula II (wherein R is as defined above, R' is a 1.approx. 12 C hydrocarbon group) and/or its low condensate, is hydrolyzed, and the pH is adjusted to 7 or above with an alkaline substance. The hydrolyzate is then condensed to obtain a high organosilicon condensate (A) contg. no silanol group at its terminals. The titled compsn. consists of 100pts.wt. component A, 30.approx. 300pts.wt. **extender** **pigment** (B) selected from among **mica**, talc, CaCO.sub.3, clay, barylite and bentonite and 10.approx.200pts.wt. calcined pigment (C) (a mixture of at least two members selected from among oxides of Fe, Cu, Cr, Mn, Ni, etc.). The compsn. has excellent adhesion to glass and can withstand high temp. of as high as 600.degrees C. or above.

06-145026

May 24, 1994
COSMETIC

L21: 2 of 16

INVENTOR: MASARO SUZUKI, et al. (2)

ASSIGNEE: NIPPON MUKI KAGAKU KOGYO KK, et al. (60)

APPL NO: 04-322749

DATE FILED: Nov. 6, 1992

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C1242

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 18, No. 456

ABS PUB DATE: Aug. 25, 1994

INT-CL: **A61K 7/02**; A61K 7/42; C09K 3/00

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE:To obtain a cosmetic having ultraviolet ray shielding effects.

CONSTITUTION:This cosmetic is obtained by coating the surface of powder which is a mixture of one or two or more of flaky pigments such as **mica**, talc or **sericite** with insoluble cerium and amorphous **silica**, burning the coated powder and blending the burned inorganic powder particles therein.

06-145026

May 24, 1994
COSMETIC

L21: 2 of 16

INVENTOR: MASARO SUZUKI, et al. (2)

ASSIGNEE: NIPPON MUKI KAGAKU KOGYO KK, et al. (60)

APPL NO: 04-322749

DATE FILED: Nov. 6, 1992

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06-116119

Apr. 26, 1994

L21: 3 of 16

COSMETIC HIGH IN ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT-ABSORBING EFFECT

INVENTOR: TOSHIAKI MIZUNO, et al. (1)

ASSIGNEE: NIPPON SHEET GLASS CO LTD

APPL NO: 04-270242

DATE FILED: Oct. 8, 1992

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C1230

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 18, No. 400

ABS PUB DATE: Jul. 26, 1994

INT-CL: **A61K 7/02**; A61K 7/00; A61K 7/42

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide the cosmetic excellent in its UV light-absorbing ability, reduced in its irritation against skins, good in spreadability, and little in the fading of colors.

CONSTITUTION: This cosmetic high in its UV light-absorbing effect is characterized by compounding flaky glass containing 5-80wt.% of **titania** and 20-95wt.% of **silica**, the total content of the **titania** and **silica** being at least 80wt.%.

POWDERY COSMETIC

INVENTOR: KAZUHIRO NISHIKATA, et al. (2)

ASSIGNEE: POLA CHEM IND INC, et al. (80)

APPL NO: 04-211495

DATE FILED: Aug. 7, 1992

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C1207

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 18, No. 288

ABS PUB DATE: Jun. 2, 1994

INT-CL: **A61K 7/02**

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide a powdery cosmetic capable of covering spots, freckles, etc., while giving a transparent bare skin feeling and excellent in finishing of make-up.

CONSTITUTION: This powdery cosmetic contains a thin plate-shaped fine powder prepared by coating the surface of **mica** with titanium oxide particles in the ratio mentioned below and further coating the surface layer of the resultant titanium oxide-coated **mica** with **silica**;
(A) The surface of 67 to 73wt.% **mica** is coated with 27 to 33wt.% titanium oxide. (B) The surface of the resultant **mica** coated with titanium oxide is coated with 5 to 50wt.% **silica** based on 50 to 95wt.% titanium oxide-coated **mica**.

63-241072

Oct. 6, 1988

L21: 10 of 16

SYNTHETIC **MICA** POWDER, PRODUCTION THEREOF AND COSMETIC
CONTAINING

SAID SYNTHETIC **MICA** POWDER

INVENTOR: KAZUHISA ONO, et al. (7)

ASSIGNEE: SHISEIDO CO LTD, et al. (1)

APPL NO: 62-15676

DATE FILED: Jan. 26, 1987

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C564

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 13, No. 42

ABS PUB DATE: Jan. 30, 1989

INT-CL: C09C 1/28; **A61K 7/02**; C01B 33/26; C09C 1/28

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain the title powder which is excellent in the chroma of visual colors, applicability, finish, safety, etc. and useful as a pigment for cosmetics, by bringing synthetic **mica** powder into contact with an aq. soln. contg. an org. acid or a chelating agent and heat-treating it at a specific temp.

CONSTITUTION: A mixture of 40pts. **silicon** **dioxide**, 30pts. MgO, 13pts. Al.sub.2O.sub.3 and 40pts. potassium silicofluoride is molten at 1,400.approx.1,500.degree.C, crystallized at 1,300.approx.1,400.degree.C, crushed and classified to obtain synthetic **mica** powder (A). The component A is brought into contact with an aq. soln. (B) contg. at least one org. acid or chelating agent (e.g., ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) at a concn. of 0.05.approx.10M/l at 0.approx.100.degree.C and then heat-treated at 600.approx.1,350.degree.C, pref. 900.approx.1,100.degree.C for several sec to several days, pref. 0.5.approx.10hr to obtain the title powder contg. 75.approx.99mol.% (stoichiometric composition) of fluorine and having a shape wherein the edge of the particle is in the form of a leaf and a particle size of 0.05.approx.2.mu. in the direction of thickness and 2.approx.60.mu. in the direction of plane.

INVENTOR: MASUO HOSOKAWA, et al. (1)

ASSIGNEE: HOSOKAWA MICRON KK

APPL NO: 61-241080

DATE FILED: Oct. 8, 1986

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C526

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 12, No. 333

ABS PUB DATE: Sep. 8, 1988

INT-CL: **A61K 7/02**

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To produce a cosmetic having excellent hydrophilic nature and surface gloss and capable of giving smooth feeling and good spreadability to the skin, by bonding inorganic powder in the form of spheres and coating the surface with ultrafine powder only by mixing and stirring.

CONSTITUTION: One or more kinds of inorganic powder such as **silica**, calcium silicate, aluminum silicate, bentonite, **mica**, titanium **mica**, etc., are bonded to form a sphere and the surface of the obtained spherical core substance is coated with another ultramicro-pulverized powder (e.g. inorganic powder such as **silica**, titanium oxide, talc, etc., resin, pigment, gold, copper, etc.) only by mixing and stirring absolutely without using a bonding agent such as binder. The particle diameter of the core substance is preferably about 0.1.approx.30.mu. and that of the ultrafine powder for coating is preferably 0.005.approx.5.mu..

05-171055

Jul. 9, 1993
COLORED MICA

L24: 1 of 1

INVENTOR: KAZUO SAKAI, et al. (1)

ASSIGNEE: SADAYOSHI MORI, et al. (20)

APPL NO: 03-361410

DATE FILED: Dec. 25, 1991

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C1123

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 17, No. 582

ABS PUB DATE: Oct. 22, 1993

INT-CL: C09C 1/40; **A61K 7/02**; C09C 1/40; C09D 5/36

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To produce the title mica by causing a thin film of colored glass gel to be adsorbed onto the surface of mica uncoated or coated with a metal oxide according to the sol-gel process.

CONSTITUTION: The surface of mica uncoated or coated with a metal oxide is coated with a coating liquid for formation of a thin film of glass gel, comprising, for example, **tetraethoxysilane** as a metal alkoxide, a pigment and a dye as coloring agents, an alcohol as an organic solvent and an acrylic resin as a dispersant to obtain the title mica.

****60-228406****

Nov. 13, 1985
COSMETIC

L1: 1 of 1

INVENTOR: TADAO NAKAMURA, et al. (2)

ASSIGNEE: POLA KASEI KOGYO KK

APPL NO: 59-85499

DATE FILED: Apr. 27, 1984

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C339

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 10, No. 98

ABS PUB DATE: Apr. 15, 1986

INT-CL: A61K 7/02; //C09C 3/06

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE:To provide a cosmetic wherein the excessive luster is suppressed and the excellent characteristics of an extender pigment is maintained, by compounding a pigment coated with an inorganic silicon compound to suppress the unnatural luster of extender pigment.

CONSTITUTION:The surface of a pigment, especially an extender pigment used in makeup cosmetics, is coated with one or more kinds of inorganic silicon compounds, especially silicon dioxide and/or a silicate compound, and the coated pigment is compounded to a cosmetic, especially a makeup cosmetic such as foundation, etc. It is not necessary to adjust the amount of the extender pigment for attaining desired luster, and accordingly, excellent characteristics of extender pigment such as transparency, fluidity, spreadability on the skin, adhesivity to the skin, etc. can be fully demonstrated, and a cosmetic having uniform and controlled luster, high safety, and excellent feeling and physical properties can be obtained. The weight ratio of the pigment to the silicon compound is about 99:1.approx.50:50, especially 98:2.approx.70:30.

COLORED **FLAKY** METALLIC OXIDE AND PRODUCTION THEREOF

INVENTOR: KUNIO SAEGUSA, et al. (1)

ASSIGNEE: SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD

APPL NO: 61-111681

DATE FILED: May 15, 1986

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C494

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 12, No. 155

ABS PUB DATE: May 12, 1988

INT-CL: C01B 13/14; //C01F 7/02; C01G 23/04

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To produce a colored **flaky** metallic oxide having clear color and improved malleability and ductility, by coating the surface of a **flaky** metallic oxide or a precursor thereof with an oxide different from the oxide or a precursor thereof and **calcining**.

CONSTITUTION: The surface of a **flaky** metallic oxide or a precursor thereof is coated with a metallic oxide different from the metallic oxide or a precursor thereof by immersion method. Successively, the coated flake is **calcined** to give a colored **flaky** metallic oxide which comprises compound oxide of plural metallic oxide or a solid solution and has 0.1.approx.3.mu. average thickness and 1.approx.100.mu. average size. Magnesia, zinc oxide and alumina are preferable as the **flaky** metallic oxide and hydrolyzates such as metallic hydroxide, metallic chloride, metallic alkoxide, etc., are preferably as the precursor, respectively. Oxides of V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Mo, Cd, Pr, etc., are used as the metallic oxide to be coated.

60-228406

Nov. 13, 1985
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ASSIGNEE: POLA KASEI KOGYO KK

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02-36274

Feb. 6, 1990

L8: 4 of 16

COATED PIGMENT AND PRODUCTION THEREOF

INVENTOR: AKIRA TSUGITA, et al. (2)

ASSIGNEE: KANEBO LTD, et al. (20)

APPL NO: 63-185765

DATE FILED: Jul. 26, 1988

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

ABS GRP NO: C0711

ABS VOL NO: Vol. 14, No. 192

ABS PUB DATE: Apr. 19, 1990

INT-CL: C09C 3/06

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide a coated pigment having good dispensability, extensibility, adhesive property, etc., by coating the surface of a ****flaky**** inorganic powder with crystalline magnesium aluminosilicate and/or amorphous magnesium aluminosilicate.

CONSTITUTION: A ****flaky**** inorganic powder (e.g., mica or kaolin) having particle sizes of preferably 1-100. μ m is added to a purified water such as ion-exchanged water to give a concentration of 3-20wt.%, stirred and dispersed. The suspended aqueous solution is mixed with an alkali agent (e.g., NaOH) to maintain the pH of the solution at 9-11 and further with a sodium silicate aqueous solution, magnesium salt (e.g., magnesium sulfate) aqueous solution and aluminum salt (e.g., aluminum sulfate) aqueous solution while spending the time of 30min-2hr, followed by stirring, filtering, washing with water, drying, crushing and subsequently ****calcining**** at 600-1000.degree.C to provide the objective coated pigment.

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